

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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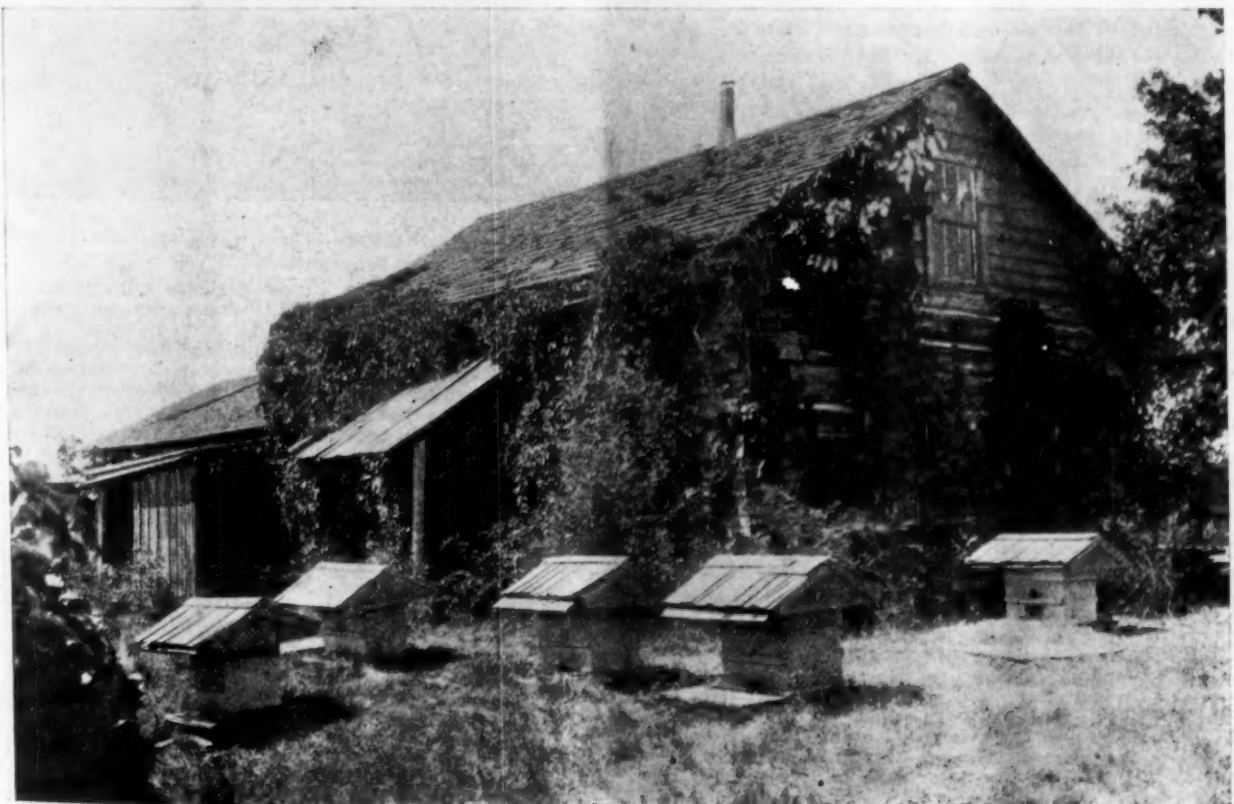
The Once Famous Linswik Sisters and Their Experience with Bees.

BY EDWIN BEVINS.

SOME time ago Editor Hutchinson visited the Linswik sisters at their home in northern Michigan. I am indebted to one of these sisters—the one with the beautiful name—for the method I use in rendering beeswax, and

also for some hints on the wintering of bees, which hints I found in a stray number of the Review received long ago. I read the story of the sisters' experience in bee-keeping with considerable interest, also with some surprise and some pleasure. Surprise that their interest in the pursuit has dwindled to the keeping of only five colonies; pleasure at knowing that they keep these, and have kept more, partly because of the things connected with the pursuit which they would not sell for cash if they could.

I am sorry to learn that the sisters are now suffering the penalty for too much early zeal, that a reaction has come, and that weariness has followed endeavor. At the age when I commenced the keeping of bees enthusiasm is dead or dying. A person at that age, if he has been at all observant, has seen too much of life and the world to be any longer the victim of illusions. Whatever is undertaken is apt to be undertaken with more or less of deliberateness and calculation. And yet, I sometimes wish the old boyish



The Old Home of Two Lady Pioneer Bee-Keepers in Michigan—From the Bee-Keepers' Review.

enthusiasm would come again. As that cannot be, I mean to husband the resources of muscle and mind so that I may always feel a *little* like a boy, even if I live to be a hundred years old.

Other bee-keepers besides the sisters have tried so hard to know everything and do everything pertaining to the pursuit, till nerve and brain have become so weary that they turn for rest to something else. There are many things pertaining to apiculture which the honey-producer can afford not to know. It is no great matter to me whether a swarm of bees is an organ or an organism. It is of considerable importance to me to have every colony in the yard in the best possible condition to do efficient work when the time for work comes round, and my efforts will be directed to this end.

One mistake of the sisters—repeated by many no doubt in these later and better days—was in reading so little before they undertook to do so much. The bee-papers (any of them) are great helps to the beginner, and he should study the advertisements with special care. They will save him many a dollar. Then there are hints to be found all thru their pages that will save the young bee-keeper from making many mistakes. In order to get the greatest good from these hints it is necessary for the beginner in bee-keeping to get and study a good bee-book till he has become tolerably familiar with bottom facts and first principles. Then the beginner will not have to ask a whole lot of foolish questions—questions that, later in life, he will be ashamed that he ever asked. And then Dr. Miller will have a little rest, as his occupation will be partly gone.

The Linswik sisters, it seems, have found out that there is not a great deal of money to be made in honey-production. Some others, it seems, found out the same thing years ago, and degenerated into book-makers and supply-makers for the throngs of new and old bee-keepers who have hopes of succeeding in a pursuit in which the others had found large success impossible.

I am not building any castles in Spain or here, out of the proceeds of the apiary, but I have kept bees long enough to feel assured that there is reasonable pay for their intelligent and economical management.

Decatur Co., Iowa.

[Cyula Linswik and her sister (altho that's not the real name), as Mr. Bevins says, kept bees in northern Michigan, and the older readers may remember how delightfully were told in the bee-papers their haps and mishaps. All that was years ago, and nothing has been heard from them for a long time. Very pleasant it was, on opening the Bee-Keepers' Review for November, 1898, to find an elegant picture of the old home of the two ladies, and also their present home, together with a sketch of their career written by the same pen that so charmed us years ago. (Thru the kindness of the Review we are enabled to show the same pictures to our readers).

In 1869 they took up their abode in the old home, a log house surrounded by "the forest primeval," with bears, wolves and deer for neighbors, the nearest post-office being reached by a trip of 20 miles over an unspeakably bad road.

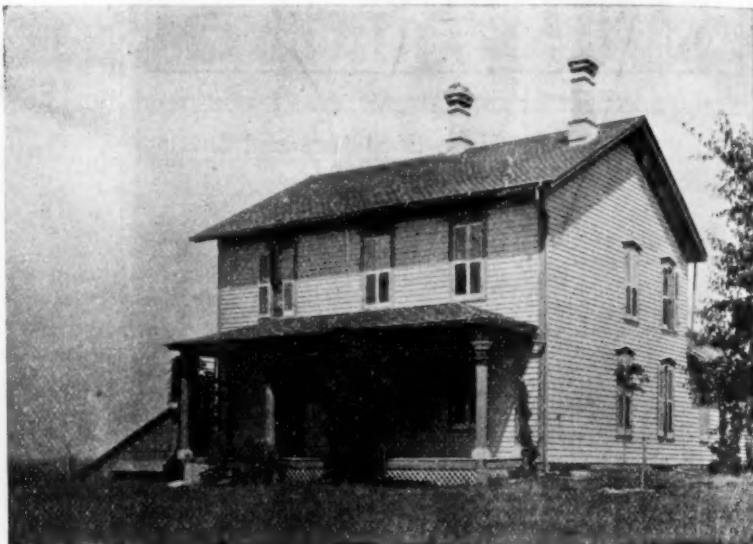
Minute particulars as to the result of their bee-keeping are not given, but Editor Hutchinson avers that they have been very successful, he, himself, from first to last, having paid them several hundred dollars for bees, and he says the honey they produce is as fine as any he has seen. The little that is told as to their bee-keeping career, as written by one of the sisters, is here given in full:—EDITOR.]

In December, 1871, there appeared in the New York Tribune an interesting report of the meeting of the American Bee-Keepers' Association, at Cleveland, Ohio. Glancing it over, my attention was arrested by the fact that two ladies took a prominent part in the proceedings; and that they recommended bee-keeping as pleasant and profitable employment for women. Correspondence with these ladies

ensued, advice was asked, received and acted upon with this result: Early in May, 1872, I became the happy possessor of a colony of Italian bees, which had cost me only \$25.00, plus nearly \$5.00 express charges! When, in June, my sister came home from a six months' visit with a brother in the South, she became my efficient helper and full partner in the enterprise.

We began with no knowledge whatever of bee-keeping; nor had we a bee-keeping friend or acquaintance. The Italian Bee Co.—Mrs. E. S. Tupper and Mrs. Annie Savery—of whom our bees were purchased, had recommended to us a small text-book and a monthly bee-journal partly devoted to agriculture. As the publishers of this journal did not advertise rival publications, nor give the address of correspondents, we were shut out from access to the bee-keeping fraternity. Still, much of our text-book's teaching was good, and often the paper contained interesting and valuable articles from the pens of writers of repute. Perhaps it was as well that, for our first year, we were not too much distracted by opposing counsels, even at the price of some mistakes.

Early in the year 1873, at his office in Saginaw, I met the late Dr. L. C. Whiting, and learned, from some chance word, that to the duties of his profession he added the pleasures of bee-keeping. During the remainder of that sitting every opportunity for articulate speech on my part was filled by a question. I think Dr. Whiting recognized it, compassionately, as a case of bee-fever in the acute stage;



Present Home of Cyula Linswik and Her Sister.

for, in addition to the kindly patience with which he answered all my queries, he quite overwhelmed me with gratitude by offering to loan me a bound volume of the American Bee Journal. It was, I think, the first volume after the interruption in publication made during the war. As I turned its pages at home, I could scarcely believe in my good fortune—that a stranger from the remote backwoods should have been trusted with such a treasure! It was our open sesame into the bee-keeping world.

We soon had in our possession the works of Langstroth and Quinby, while the American Bee Journal, the Bee-Keepers' Magazine and Gleanings—we began with the first tiny copy of the latter—were regular visitants.

And thenceforth how we studied and experimented, and rejoiced over our bees. Ah, me! that such enjoyment cannot last. That the enthusiasm must die out, leaving only a faint thrill at the memory thereof—the memory of those early days when the bee-yard was a charmed spot, a refuge from loneliness, despondency, even one's own bad temper! And later, when we had more work than play in the apiary, it was still enchanted ground—a place where one could forget the dinner-hour (if there chanced to be a maid in the kitchen), forget the temperature (with the mercury in the 90's), and be totally unmindful and unconscious of extreme weariness—until nightfall and a summons to the supper-table made it only too apparent.

It would have been pleasant employment to the last.

had health and strength remained equal to its demands; but there came a time when we thought best to recognize the need of almost total abstinence from the bee-yard. For several years we have aimed to begin the season with no more than two or three colonies, and give to these the least attention possible, without a murmur to let swarms escape and go to the woods, and to cheerfully put off till to-morrow, or next week, or next month, even, the removal of sections which should come off to-day.

Did we find our bee-keeping profitable employment? That depends; if you mean something more than modest wages for time and labor spent—no! But if we may count as gains returns which cannot be measured in dollars and cents—yes!

Nov. 3, 1898.

CVULA LINSWIK.

"Getting Farmers to Keep Bees."

BY WM. M. WHITNEY.

UNDER the head of "Editorial Comments," page 264, we find the following quotation, viz.:

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This is, in my opinion, just what we as bee-keepers are doing when we try to keep our farmer brethren out of the bee-business. Let me give you some reasons why it will pay us to induce our farmer neighbors to keep a few bees:

1st. Farmers are learning that they must spray their fruit-trees, and in so doing are slaughtering bees by the wholesale. Now, if every other farmer owned one colony each, just a hint to them that they might kill all of their bees would be sufficient to prevent this evil.

2nd. It would be no trouble to get them to subscribe for our modern bee-literature, and thus learn that it requires some effort on our part to produce a paying crop of first-class honey. And they would appreciate our efforts to produce good honey. No teacher is as good as experience.

3rd. They would learn to like honey, and so would consume more of it, thus advancing the price of a first-class article.

4th. The final outcome will be (I speak somewhat from experience) not more than one out of ten will ever make a success of bee-keeping (thus no more honey produced), but each one, having acquired a taste for honey, will never again be found without honey on his table (thus much more consumed). And they will all say, "I see now that you people earn your money, and that dollars don't roll uphill to you without effort on your part, as I once believed they did."

Now, I honestly think that this is a fair probability of results; and having cleared my conscience of what seemed to me a duty, I submit the foregoing.

J. H. TICHENOR.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you had not taken the above advice somewhat seriously, it would seem scarcely to merit a notice. Under the circumstances, I can hardly refrain from telling you what I think about it.

Why the author of the above reasons (?), for the encouragement of farmers to go into the bee-business, should have made choice of the text which he did, from which to preach a sermon, such as he has attempted to do, passes my comprehension. He tells us in his introductory (before he reaches *Firstly*), that we are in danger of losing our own souls by trying to keep our friends and neighbors out of a business which, in his *Fourthly*, he admits that nine out of ten of them would make a complete failure in attempting. Now, it seems to me, that if we take the advice of our "preacher," and encourage our neighbors to do that which we know they stand ten chances to one to make a complete failure in, we are not doing by them as we would have them do by us; and all for the sake, as the sequel shows, of putting a few paltry dollars into our pockets; or, in the language of the text, "to gain the whole world."

The whole proposition seems to be obscure. The "preacher" denounces us for that which he says we are doing, and which we have been taught to believe was according to the spirit of the Gospel, and advises us to do that which it seems his text plainly condemns.

One is reminded of the sermon of the colored preacher in the South, during the days of slavery. He told his hearers that if they did evil, and served the Devil, they would be sure to get "Dennition;" but if they loved the Lord, and served Him, they would receive "Condemnation." One brother, who seemed to grasp the situation, shouted, "Den dis darkey'll take to de woods!" Now, I must confess that in the light of the instruction here given, I'm inclined, like the darkey, to "take to the woods." The only safe course for bee-keepers to pursue, under the circumstances, is to say nothing to their neighbor upon the subject, neither pro nor con, for if they do they will get "Dennition" anyhow.

But, seriously, let us consider some of the ideas here advanced. Suppose that every other farmer were induced to keep at least one colony of bees, and, by appealing to his selfish interest, he were kept from spraying his fruit-trees while they were in blossom, what good would that do if the other half of the farmers who don't keep bees saw fit to

continue spraying? You see, that to make a success of the scheme the whole fraternity must be brought in.

Well, let us bring a little arithmetic to bear upon the question, and see what the result will be. There are (as an estimate), in round numbers, 360,000 farmers in the State of Illinois; and if each were to commence bee-keeping, it would require an outlay of at least \$10.00 to begin with, making a total outlay of \$3,600,000 for the entire State, nine-tenths of which—or \$3,240,000—is to be absolutely squandered for the sole purpose of instructing the farmer in the matter of spraying his fruit-trees, and to create a taste for honey. Indeed, experience is a faithful teacher, but the price this time is pretty high.

It is not overstating the case to say that at least nine out of every ten would make a complete failure of the business, and the greater number would get no honey with which to create a taste for more. And, again, not one in a hundred would think of subscribing for a bee-paper; in fact, but few take even an agricultural paper.

I would like to draw a pen picture of what would follow such a scheme in about three years after its inauguration, but time and space will not permit. No, no, it will not work; and if the author states the facts of the case it ought not to. "For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Kankakee Co., Ill.

A Half-Dozen Questions Answered.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I AM requested to reply thru the American Bee Journal to the following questions, which I will do with the editor's permission:

GETTING BEES TO BUILD COMB.

QUES. 1.—"Is there any way to get bees to build comb when they are disinclined to do so? I fed some colonies until all the vacant comb was filled, but they would not draw out the foundation. This has reference to brood-combs exclusively."

ANS.—I do not see why you failed here, unless your foundation had some other material in it besides pure bees-wax; for in all of my experience in feeding, the bees would work foundation as soon as they began to secrete wax to lengthen out the cells or cap over the food. But had the bees been persistent in using the combs in the hive rather than work out the foundation, you could have made them work it by taking their combs away from them and allowing nothing but foundation. In this case they would have to work the foundation in order to find space, or a place to store the food, after they had their honey-sacs well filled.

INDUCING BEES TO WORK OVER WAX.

QUES. 2.—"To what extent can bees be induced to work over wax? Do you not suppose wax could be incorporated with thick sugar syrup in some way so that the bees would work it the second time?"

ANS.—There has been considerable experimenting along the line of having old wax worked over by the bees, such as shaving it up in syrup, etc., but I believe it has been acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be a waste of time and wax, when compared with having the wax made into foundation.

STRAIGHTENING BUCKLED OR BENT COMBS.

QUES. 3.—"What is the best course to pursue with brood-combs that are buckled or bent, so that some of the cells are not deep enough for breeding? Is there any way of bringing them straight? The foundation evidently became bent before the bees worked it out."

ANS.—There was a neglect on the part of some one in having the foundation bent when it was given the bees, or in giving it at such times that the bees did not commence work on it at once, before it had a chance to warp or twist about in the hive. It is best to give brood-foundation to bees only at such times as they are wanting more combs; for unless they do so want, it will not be touched by the bees unless perchance to mutilate it, because they have nothing to do but mischief.

Then, it is generally better to use foundation in the brood-chamber only in connection with wired frames, which entirely prevents the foundation from sagging or twisting about. But having combs as described, there are two ways of fixing them fit for use by the bees. The first is, by melting them up and working over into foundation again—a plan recommended by some of our more advanced bee-keep-

ers, but a wasteful plan, as I consider it, unless the combs are too crooked; and, secondly, straightening them in the spring of the year when pretty much free from brood and honey. Take them from the hive to a warm room—whose temperature is up to 90 or 100 degrees—and, when thus warm and pliable, lay on a flat surface and press them in conformity to that surface, cutting out a little strip of comb if necessary, where the worst bulged, so that the combs will come straight without spoiling too many cells by pressing them out of shape. Years ago I straightened many combs in this way, before foundation was known, so that the combs in all of my hives were as straight as a board, and many of these straightened combs are still in my apiary.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEESWAX AND PROPOLIS.

QUES. 4.—“What is the difference, chemically, between beeswax and propolis? Is propolis a special product of the bee as wax is? Do bees consume anything to produce propolis?”

ANS.—Beeswax is a fatty substance peculiar to the bee, and produced by the consumption of honey on a plan similar to animals, such as the hog and cow consuming grains of various kinds to produce lard and tallow, the same being of a fatty nature, but differing from beeswax to a considerable extent. Who can tell us more on this subject, as I am no chemist?

Regarding propolis, bees do not produce it at all, but simply gather it from the resinous exudations of certain plants or trees, and from old hives, etc., where it has been previously placed by other bees. The tree known as the balm-of-gilead, and the horse-chestnut, give the most of the propolis gathered in this locality, the buds being well covered with this resin during the greater part of the summer season.

DO BEES KNOW BEST AS TO UPWARD VENTILATION?

QUES. 5.—“Do you believe the bees know what is better or best for their good? If it is best for them to have upward ventilation, do you not suppose they would provide therefor instead of sealing everything up tight at the top of the hives?”

ANS.—I have my doubts whether bees know what they want along this line, but accept the surroundings as they find them. It is their nature to seal up all cracks and holes not large enough for their exit or return, and this they will do, no matter whether in a tree or hive; but after seeing them prosperous in trees which had only a hole large or small at the bottom of their combs, and all the way from this to a crack large enough to put your hand in the whole length their combs occupied in the tree, I have concluded that they accepted things as they found them, as said above, without asking whether such were the best for them or not.

THE “BALLING” OF QUEENS.

QUES. 6.—“What is your remedy where bees ball a queen? Why do bees ball a queen of their own rearing, after all queen-cells have been destroyed, and they can have no hope of any other queen?”

ANS.—The last part of this is a mystery which I never could really solve. It is easy to say that, in opening hives, the bees fear that their queen is to be injured, so ball her for safe keeping; but I have known scores of instances where a virgin queen has been balled in coming home after meeting the drone, and at other times until they were killed, or nearly spoilt for future use, being led to the discovery that the queen was being balled by the general appearance of the colony at the entrance, such as an unusual commotion denoting queenlessness, or dead and doubled-up bees, having the appearance of being stung. Who can tell us why such balling occurs?

The remedy is the same as in introducing queens—that of caging them until the bees behave themselves, and are peaceably inclined toward them. Smoke the bees till they release the queen, then cage her and leave her till the bees pay no more attention to the cage than they do to any other part of the hive. When you find this to be the case, it is generally safe to let any queen out.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Queenie Jeanette is the title of a pretty song in sheet music size, written by J. C. Wallenmeyer, a musical bee-keeper. The regular price is 40 cents, but to close out the copies we have left, we will mail them at 20 cents each, as long as they last. Better order at once, if you want a copy of this song.



The “Old Reliable” seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By “COGITATOR.”

MOTHS AND ROBBING.

“The only good bee-keeper is a dead one;” quoth Harry Howe, page 258. Come to think of it, it was not verbatim that he thus chuckt us into the proverb relative to the poor Indian—but it amounts to that, if neither robbing nor moths ever trouble the G. B. K. Let’s compromise, dear Harry, and put it that the evils of moth and robber are greatly mitigated by wise forethought, and by always being on hand in time.

A NEW WRINKLE—ROBBERS ROBBING THEMSELVES.

Few things take better in a journal than new wrinkles; and I think that we must credit Mr. Howe with quite a wrinkle in that he combats robbing (must be a shockingly bad bee-keeper) by keeping the robbers constantly employed at robbing out their own honey; heavy combs being continually taken out and carried to the robbing spot. Of course, this would not be practical where there are outside bees handy; but where it is practical it seems to combine an excellent sort of stimulative feeding with a clever device to keep rogues out of mischief. All the same, let’s wait for our individual afterthoughts after we’ve tried it. He’s right, that what honey we desire to feed thus can be exposed (discreetly), and no serious harm follow. It is a wise point that we should, if possible, avoid letting them realize that we have shut them out from plunder, or carried it off.

SAFE INTRODUCTION OF QUEENS.

Frank Coverdale’s safe introduction is worth thinking of. A queen once O. K. in a nucleus, the nucleus can soon be made to absorb the most of any designated full colony. But it’s tough on the queen just arrived from a long journey to make her wait two days more on the shelf; and mails and dealers are seldom regular enough to have things match exactly. Page 258.

THE CLUSTER OF BEES IN WINTER.

Out of W. G. Larrabee’s excellent paper at the Vermont convention I cull the remark about the danger of getting the winter cluster establish on nearly empty upper frames, while most of the honey is left in the lower frames—quite out of cold weather reach. Queens below, as much as may be, should be the rule. Page 261.

NIGHTBEE VS. THE NIGHTMARE.

It seems (page 262) that Mr. Holmes, who sleeps in his house-apiary occasionally, has at times experimented with the *nightbee* (sharp end first) as an improvement upon the nightmare. (No danger that money would make it go.)

QUEENLESS COLONIES IN HOUSE-APIARY.

It was shrewd to move in the weak colonies last, after getting them strengthened up with the obstinate bees that prefer an alien home near by to own home a little further off. I have seen bees in process of being moved show that same trait, even when moved only a few feet at a time. But 16 out of 29 is a sad proportion to go queenless in summer when young queens come on deck. We’ll be excused from house-apiaries, if that ratio is to be the rule. Page 262.

DR. MILLER AND HIS “Q. AND A.” DEPARTMENT.

And so Dr. Miller has encountered a man who thinks that the questions in the department of “Questions and Answers” are made up! Mist him that time. Accuse him of making up the answers, and see what he’ll say then. When Mary told her dream her mistress smilingly accused her of being asleep when she dreamed it—which she indignantly denied.

BARRELS FOR HONEY A GRAND NUISANCE.

Right, you are, dear editor, about the barrel. The dealer who buys it and sells it again whole thinks it O. K., naturally; but to the retailer it is a grand nuisance. Quite a good few of us don’t admire the job of taking the head

out of a barrel—and perchance *couldn't* put it in again properly—yet it is too costly a package to waste. Page 265.

BEES AND SORGHUM-MILLS.

Mr. Pierson's experience, on page 268, is pathetic. Still I think that on a pinch one *can* have an apiary and make sorghum too. Don't *plug* the entrances. A little labor and expense betimes will make each colony a nice front apartment of screen. Many years ago I ran a sorghum-mill one fall. We kept bees then, did not shut them up, took few other precautions, almost none, and had very little trouble. Orion Conger, page 283, finds bees unendurable only one year out of eight. Some other years he fought them off a little with smoke.

DANDELION TEA AN ENDURABLE INSULT.

Alas, alas! Our Dr. Peiro (progressive as he has seemed to us to be) is non-progressive enough to believe in some of the old gags. Insulting one's stomach regularly with dandelion tea actually does people good. Page 270.

NO LIKEE STINGEE SUGAR-FLY.

As I contemplate that poet yelling about a few stings, on page 281, it occurs to me to ask a question. Do we ever get sufficiently habituated to stings to *like* them? Some stings I decidedly don't like, including all the extra-severe ones; but still, I often find myself asking of myself, Does that hurt? or, Does it feel good? How is it with the other old chaps? Are any of them similarly affected? Better spring medicine than Dr. Peiro's dandelion tea, I believe.

NAILED SECTIONS AND A PORTLY DAME.

On page 275, Boomhower's charge on Doolittle for saying that the ordinary section breaks down, seems to indent his lines somewhat. When a case can fall ten feet, and smash the honey all up, without harming a section, it does seem as tho fair quality must be accorded to the latter. But it seems that that 200-pound, red-headed dame pushed back his own lines a few paces; and yet, with the help of the bees, he won out. Perhaps Doolittle may do as well;—still retain a sort of hopeless hankering after the nailed section myself, you see.

PROTEST AGAINST HONEY WASHING OUT.

In Lovesy's excellent article, page 273, I would file a protest where he says rain washes the honey out of alfalfa. If I am right, there is none to wash out—scarce a bee ever seen on it in any weather wet or dry, thru an extensive territory—and yet abundant honey-yield in the irrigated regions. It seems to be a sort of general rule that plants do not yield much honey except in regions where they specially prosper. Plants made to grow out of their natural habitat very rarely prove honey-producers.

DARK AND LIGHT HONEY-DEW.

Mr. Whitney's interesting problem about one colony gathering only dark honey-dew, and another only light, I would essay to solve thus: The dark supply began first, and those colonies that got to work on it strong kept at it. In some other colonies the main generation of bees were not old enough to gather till several days later, and they struck into the later and better supply. Of course, *bees* don't consider honey any the worse for being dark; and their taste for flavors probably differs some from ours.

FORMULA OF BEES' BABY FOOD.

And so, Honey 2, Pollen 4, Water 1, is the recipe the bees follow for baby food, according to Doolittle's after-think. Page 276.

A TRIMMING FOR TRIMBERGER.

"The loquacious paid writer," eh? Why, Mr. Trimberger, no judge will ever let you off from the charge of being loquacious, the way you sling English. But I guess you're right, that watery-looking honey is usually honey left uncared for in hot weather by the swarming of the bees. Not quite so sure that a hot, dry room will reclaim such honey; but perhaps it may sometimes. Certainly the acid will not counter-develop if souring has begun. Rather doubtful if cappings which have sunk to touch the honey can ever be made to leave an air-space. I was going to scold about those half-capt sections given to the minister; but I forbear. My last run of unfist sections are apt to be dark and poor and raw; but where there is no fall harvest they may be much better—possibly as good as the minister's sermons. It is instructive to see a competent judge abandon the Taylor lever for a better method. If it seals over

empty cells, and they appear as blemishes in next year's honey, that is a drawback, indeed. Why has no one mentioned that before? On the whole, a convention seldom listens to so stir-up-ative a racket. Page 277.

PLANS TO HEAD OFF SWARMING.

Cutting out and throwing away the brood to head off swarming is remedial work with a vengeance, Mr. Lathrop—and job lots of it, if we examine each colony often enough to know just when to cut. And your nice frames of worker-comb will be changed to drone.

The other plan will bear more investigation. Had Mr. L. told us how many colonies, up to date, actually *have* been run in this manner it would have helped on some. Page 278.

ALBINO BEES—POLLEN SUBSTITUTES.

Probably the albino bee is not a true albino, and so inferences of weak constitution founded on the name would be amiss. Page 285.

I conjecture that Mr. Presswood's flour and meal may be all right, only that the bees are waiting for a trifle of nectar, and more springlike weather. Page 285.

COGITATOR.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Report of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Convention.

BY HERMAN F. MOORE.

[Continued from page 342.]

Dr. C. C. Miller gave a good talk on "Running an apiary for comb honey," after he had plenty of fun with the secretary about the article supposed to be lost in the mails, but which as a fact had been neither written nor mailed!

Mrs. N. L. Stow, of Evanston, the most experienced lady apiarist in our county, then read the following paper on the same subject:

Running an Apiary for Comb Honey.

I know that you do not expect any great amount of information, but only ask that I open the subject so that others may be induced to give their opinions. I shall not pretend to know just how an apiary should be run for comb honey, but would probably refer you to our bee-periodicals as an excellent source of information. With such good bee-literature as we have there is no excuse for ignorance; all that I know about bees has been learned by experience.

It is said that there is always something new to be learned about bee-keeping, so if I were to write an up-to-the-times essay I might tell you of many things that do not come in my experience; as my hives and fixtures were bought 15 years ago, the 10-frame hive made and sold by Mr. Thomas G. Newman at that time, you would probably call them out of date, but rather than to make kindling wood of them and give my good husband the further expense of buying more, I still use them.

In order that I may not take too much time, I will only touch upon the important points, as you follow, if you will make a mental note of such things as interest you, or that you can give or get information on, we can discuss them later.

Let us look at the subject and see what is involved in the question. There might be comparison, but I have no way of comparing, as I have never produced any other than comb honey. I judge it must mean more work, and at least closer attention than producing extracted honey, because I knew one who did all the work for his bees in the morning or evening, with an occasional holiday and perhaps Sunday; while I never dare be long away from home between the hours of 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., from the middle of May to the middle of July.

Wintering is a very important part of the subject, but that is a problem of itself, and properly comes under its own head. Locality is the same, but few of us can change our locality. Kinds of bees are more simple and easily controlled by the bee-keeper. Spring management is another part of the question, and also swarming, and hives, sections and section-cases, and last of all, selling; this part I like least of all, and gladly leave it to others.

Hives, sections, and cases are of most interest to the dealers I think, unless it is to the beginners, for it is worth while to start with the best, as hives and fixtures last many years. They may not affect the quantity of the honey produced, but they may affect the looks of the honey, and also the comfort in handling.

Having thus briefly disposed of a part of the subject, we have spring management and swarming to consider more fully. Supposing our bees to have been well wintered, and on the summer stands, the hives neatly arranged in rows, they should be inspected on the first day in spring warm enough for the bees to fly, or better, after they have had a good flight. The handling must be done quickly, as the bees having nothing to work upon now, may start to robbing, or if they are much disturbed they may ball their queen, and unless the day is quite warm the brood might become chilled. Usually it is only necessary to raise one or two of the outside frames to know the condition of the colony; it is better to do this early in the day so that the bees may have time to fly and get clustered again before the chill of the day comes on. If short of stores, frames of honey may be added, or candy put over the frames. The Hill's device may be removed now to keep the bees down on the brood, but the cushions should be left on. The entrances and floor of the hive should be cleared of dead bees, the entrance contracted, and then they should be left undisturbed until fruit-bloom, unless there is reason to think something is wrong. It may be profitable to put out rye or other meal for them to work on now, and water should be provided if not within easy reach.

In fruit-bloom I look them over thoroly, clip the queens if they are not already clipt, make a record of them, also the amount of honey and brood, and the general condition of the colony; remove division-boards, giving the full number of frames to the hive unless the colony is too weak to cover. The frames will contain honey if I have them; it is very necessary they should not be crowded, or short of stores now. Some years they will bring in honey all the spring, enough to keep up brood-rearing; they will gather from the bloom of the maples, elms, oaks, willows and locust, and from dandelions and fruit-trees, if the weather is right, but I have seen the time when they must be supplied up to June—not for stimulation, but to prevent loss of brood. This is the time when the bee-keeper must be alert and watchful; he should know exactly the condition of every colony; he should know every colony as he knows his own family, and he should build up the weak, supply the needy, note the queens whether prolific or not, and be able to distinguish between the good and bad traits that develop in the colonies, that when swarming-time comes one can be encouraged, and the other repressed. If there are many colonies, we will need besides sections a section-press and foundation fastener, and the hives must be all ready for the swarms, cases filled to put on as soon as there is lengthening of cells, and everything ready ahead of time rather than behind, for seasons vary so much that there is often two weeks difference in the time of doing the same work. If swarms issue very early I hive them on a new stand, giving the swarm the full set of combs, but if swarming-time has really come, and honey is coming in, I hive them on the old stand, with the hive contracted, and prevent after-swarms by the Heddon method, or occasionally by shaking off some of the bees from the combs in front of the new hive, and cutting out queen-cells.

If late in the season, I return the swarm in some way to prevent increase, the object being to keep the colony as strong in bees as possible until the honey-flow is over. There is much in Mr. Doolittle's idea of getting the bees at the right time; the strongest colony in the spring may waste its energies in rearing brood and swarming, and be outstript in surplus honey production by its weaker neighbor, that with combs filled with brood just at the right time, are forced into the sections, and become so interested in honey-gathering that all its forces are kept busy and content.

Three section-cases to each colony, spring count, is usually enough for me for the season; the swarm may use two cases, and the old colony one. I usually put full sheets of foundation in for the swarms, and starters for the old colony. Contracting the brood-chamber during the months of June and July puts the white honey in the boxes, after that it is better to enlarge the brood-chambers and let the fall honey go into the brood-frames and secure young bees for wintering, and also save feeding. I have never failed to secure enough fall honey for wintering, so I try to get all the white honey in the surplus cases.

Before closing I must say a good word for the bee-es-

capes; they will pay for themselves in the comfort and ease with which honey can be removed from the hives. What was once to be dreaded becomes a pleasure thru their use.

It is impossible to lay down any set rules for the care of bees—one may have method and not be methodical, a system and not be systematic. So much depends upon the weather, season, and the condition of the colonies, that the plan that works well at one time, and even many times, may under slightly different conditions over which the bee-keeper has no control, and of which he may not be aware, result in a most disastrous failure. The bee-keeper must be competent to judge of what is best to do under varying conditions, or go slow until experience—the best of teachers—shall give him wisdom to decide.

MRS. N. L. STOW.

Then after some discussion of this topic, an adjournment was had at this point until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first subject on the program was "Queen-Rearing for Small Bee-Keepers," by Mr. E. R. Root, who was expected to address the meeting, but failed to put in an appearance, owing to press of spring work. Mr. John Bodenschatz then read a paper on the subject, as follows:

Queen-Rearing for Small Bee-Keepers.

As the future of our colonies depends upon the prolificness of the queen we must endeavor to rear such queens from colonies that are noted for their prolificness, endurance and gentleness.

Take two colonies side by side in the same style of hive, of equal strength, and note results. You will find that one will produce nearly twice as much honey as the other. Why this is so is quite difficult to explain; altho the queen may be a good layer, and keep the hive crowded with her offspring, their honey-gathering and endurance may be lacking.

It is very important to improve our stock by rearing queens from the best colonies for increase of colonies, also to replace inferior queens. To do this, select several of the best colonies, one for the production of drones and the rest for the production of queens. The colony which is selected for the production of drones must have a very prolific queen, and workers famously noted as honey-producers. Place alternately two or three drone-combs in the center of the brood-chamber; about the middle of April, or near May, stimulate by feeding; by so doing we will have early drones from select stock. At the same time keep all drone-comb out of the inferior colonies.

To rear good queens stimulate by feeding, beginning in early spring so as to have the colonies in good condition by fruit-bloom. As we are aware, our best queens are reared thru the swarming-fever; this is because the brood-chamber is crowded with bees, to keep the combs warm, honey and pollen being plentiful, and large numbers of young bees emerging daily, which act as nurse-bees.

Having selected the colonies from which to rear queens, remove two or three frames of brood, replace with empty worker-comb. Look these over daily, and as soon as sufficient eggs are deposited in them, which should not exceed three days, place these combs alternately in a strong colony which was made queenless a day previous. Take out most of the unsealed larvæ, contract if possible, also shake the combs containing young bees from other colonies in front of this queenless one. This will give an ample number of nurse-bees.

In about eight to nine days after furnishing the eggs to the colony made queenless, count the number of available queen-cells, make preparations for forming nuclei, and replacing queens accordingly. The same day destroy the queens from such colonies as are worthless. The next day, with a sharp penknife, cut out the queen-cells with a small amount of comb adhering. Care must be taken so as not to injure the queen-cells.

To introduce a cell into a colony made queenless the previous day, insert it into its natural position between two combs in or near the center of the brood.

For forming nuclei place in an empty hive, two combs containing brood in all stages, place the queen-cells between these two combs, add more empty combs and contract, also shake the bees from other colonies in front of the nuclei.

After these nuclei are formed, care must be taken so the queens will not get lost on their wedding flight. There must also be a contrast between these nucleus hives; this

can be done by placing boards in different positions in front of the nuclei.

It sometimes happens that the honey-flow slackens; great care must now be exercised with these small colonies, as the strong colonies will make it their business to hunt up the weak ones and deprive them of their stores.

When little or no honey is coming in, feeding must be resorted to; this must be done in the evening, the entrance contracted, and not a drop of honey left lying loose in the apiary.

It will also be very difficult to have over two-thirds of the queens fertilized.

Good queens can also be reared from a colony that has sent forth a swarm, but this should be discouraged as much as possible. I believe that in time to come the swarming habit can be bred out, and a non-swarming race established.

JOHN BODENSCHATZ.

After discussion the next topic on the list was "Running an Apiary for Extracted Honey." There was not much discussion of this topic, owing to lack of time. The most interesting and entertaining feature of the day's program was the question-box, which was opened in a most interesting and effective manner by Dr. C. C. Miller. After this an adjournment was had to the first Thursday in June, 1899.



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

(The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.)

Hiving Swarms in Shallow Boxes.

H. Lathrop's plan (page 278) of hiving swarms in shallow bodies looks quite well to a novice. I wonder if there will not be considerable swarming out from a brood-chamber of this size. What is your opinion? OREGON.

ANSWER.—In Mr. Lathrop's locality I think there will be very little trouble from swarms issuing from the small hives in which the swarms have been put. If there should be a continuous harvest till late in the fall it might be a different thing. In any case there will not be the same danger of swarms that there would be if bees wintered in such hives.

Bees After Salts, Probably.

I notice quite a number of bees all the time around where urine is put. What do they gather there? MD.

ANSWER.—Probably salts contained therein. Some make a practice of keeping the bees supplied with drinking-water slightly salted, and it is probably a good thing.

Limiting Swarming—Best Size of Hive.

1. I keep a few colonies of bees, which swarm too much. Can I stop that? If so, how? ☐ ☐ ☐

2. What size hive do you think is the best? OREG.

ANSWERS.—1. You can probably limit them to one swarm each. When the prime swarm issues, set it in its new hive on the old stand, putting the old colony close beside it. A week later, set the old hive on a new stand at some distance, moving it at a time of day when the most bees are flying. The field-bees will return to the swarm, and so weaken the old colony that it will not be likely to swarm again.

2. That's a very difficult question to answer, and you will do well to read over all that has been said about it in past numbers of this journal, for much has been published. If you give the closest attention to your bees, it may be that

the 8-frame dovetailed hive, either one-story or two-story, may be best, but a larger hive, and perhaps a larger frame, may be better for bees that are left without much attention.

Bees Outside the Hive and on the Ground.

The alighting-boards are covered with bees all the time; they remain out over night, and if it rains they make no attempt to go in. They are crawling on the ground for several feet around the hive, and seem to be too weak to fly. The honey in the hive is candied. They have been acting so only for a few days. It has been very wet and cold for bees this spring. IDAHO.

ANSWER.—From the description it appears very like a case of starvation. Possibly the bees had worked all the liquid part out of the honey, and it was so cold they could not fly out for stores. Still, it seems that in a wet time they might have gotten water enough to use the granulated honey. If the bees were swollen, shiny, and trembling, it was paralysis.

Making Honey-Vinegar—Old Combs of Honey.

1. I have a few bits of broken combs, honey and capings of last fall's extracting, and as I will have more at different times, I wish to know how to work them into vinegar as they accumulate.

2. I have a few frames of sealed honey of last year's gathering, so thick that I cannot extract it without breaking the combs. How would you use it, or what is best to do with it? I wish to save the combs if possible. MINN.

ANSWERS.—1. Put them into a crock, cover with water and let soak a few days (no harm if a few weeks), then drain off or strain out the liquid, and let it sour as you would cider.

2. Perhaps the best way, if you want to save the combs, is to spray or sprinkle with water, then give to the bees to clean out, wetting again if necessary.

Bees from the Public Road—Size of Dadant-Langstroth Hive.

1. How far must bees be put from the public road?

2. What hive is the Langstroth-Dadant hive? ILL.

ANSWERS.—1. So far as any law is concerned, I think there are not many places in this country where there is any legal restriction as to distance. If bee-keepers are wise, there never need be any. Every one should put his bees so far from the road that there need be no sort of danger to passers-by. If a high fence is between the bees and the road, they may be put close to the fence.

2. I think the Dadants do not have any special Langstroth form. They use mostly, if not altogether, the Quinby hive, which has frames $18\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.

York's Honey Almanac is a neat little 32-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. Aside from the Almanac pages, the forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 50 cents; 50 for 70 cents; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.75; 500 for \$4.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by the Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for only \$2.00.

The Premium offered on page 254 is well worth working for. Look at it.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



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United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.

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GEN'L MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

Place and Date of Next Meeting:

IN FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.,
September 5, 6 and 7, 1899. Every bee-keeper is invited.

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NO. 23.



NOTE—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

Comb Honey 1820 Years Old.—Mention is made in the British Bee Journal of relics from the ruins of Pompeii, now in the public museum at Naples. Loaves of bread, also figs rather shriveled, and pears certainly no longer juicy. "But perhaps the most interesting relic in the room is a honey-comb, every cell of which can be distinctly made out. It is so well preserved that it is hard to realize that the comb is no longer wax, nor the honey, honey. A piece of the comb seems to have been cut out, and one can imagine some young Pompeiian having helped himself to it and sitting down to eat it, when he had to jump up and fly for his life. One cannot help wondering what became of the piece—whether the young fellow took it with him and ate it, or whether he left it on his plate, intending to return for it when the eruption was over."

Rate of Fare to the Philadelphia Convention.—We received the following communication from Secretary Mason just a little too late for our last issue:

STA. B, TOLEDO, OHIO, May 25, 1899.

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.—

I've been wondering what kind of an animal you take me to be, anyhow. On page 296 I corrected the statement made in your quotation from the Chicago Record as it appeared on page 264, and in your comments you say of the Record, "And it may be they are not so far wrong as they might be." Of course, a person doesn't have to be an editor

to know that, but sometimes there is quite a difference between "one fare for the round trip" and two-thirds of that amount. And then, you say, "at any rate there is plenty of time yet to announce the rates. . . . The important thing for bee-keepers to do is to begin now to arrange to be in Philadelphia," etc. Well, now, if railroad rates are not the "important thing," I wish "ye editor" would just post "your humble servant," and the rest of your readers, as to what "the important thing. . . . to arrange" for is, and we'll try and get down to business.

If it is not important to know about rates there may be plenty of time yet, but if rates are important (and who doubts it?) the sooner we can know about them the better. It's now too late to get a notice in the June bee-papers, and it's possible we may not know the rates in much of the territory covered by the Association in time even for the July journals.

I have corresponded with all of the passenger associations—six in number—and up to May 17 two only had fixed the rate of fare—the Central Passenger Association and the Trunk Line Passenger Association. The New England, Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western Passenger Associations had not fixed rates, but it is probable that the New England Association will fix the rate at one fare for the round trip.

When I sent the communication that appears on page 296, I thought I was doing your readers (if not you) a favor, and the same thought calls this out, but if you've any more reliable information than I, please give it, as it may be needed, but don't give us "maybes," for they "may be" misleading.

A. B. MASON,

Secretary United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Well, Doctor, we fear you are borrowing trouble. Did you ever know the G. A. R. to fail to get good railroad rates to their annual encampments? We never did.

Of course, the railroad rate is a very important thing—especially to some of us editors who have to go nearly 1,000 miles to the convention. But we expect to be satisfied with whatever rate the G. A. R. secures, for we feel pretty certain it will not be over half as high as the rate bee-keepers alone could possibly get.

Don't you get weary in well doing, Doctor. Just keep on sending your "favors" this way, and we will try to appreciate them. But don't get discouraged when we are trying to help things along, even if our little help doesn't help very much. You see, we'll have a lot of time to learn yet, if we should be blest with as many years as you have lived to enjoy. And may you be with us many years more.

Spring Management of the right kind, says Editor Hutchinson, in the Bee-Keepers' Review, is the foundation of our honey crop. Colonies sometimes starve in the spring, or are greatly weakened or retarded in breeding by a lack of stores. Mr. H. G. Sibbald, of Ontario, puts combs of honey outside a division-board, and has it so arranged that the bees can have access to these combs. This removes all danger of starvation, and greatly encourages the rearing of brood. At the end of the fruit-bloom he puts the outside combs of honey in the center of the brood-nest—first one, and then in three or four days the other. He scratches the surface of the combs. This plan converts the early dark honey into bees.

Talking Bees to School Children.—The following item appeared Saturday, May 27, 1899, in The Chicagoan—a local weekly newspaper published in the suburb of Chicago where we live:

"A rare treat was given to the eighth-grade pupils of the McPherson school last Thursday afternoon, when Mr. George W. York, editor of the American Bee Journal, gave them an illustrated lecture on bees. The pupils were delighted, and the way Mr. York described the simple animal was truly wonderful."

The only excuse we have to offer for reproducing here this appreciated notice, is to suggest that bee-keepers in other cities will find the school children greatly interested

in a talk on bees if given a chance to hear it. We had a Langstroth frame of bees in a glass hive, and gave therefrom a practical illustration of the work of bees in the hive. On the comb were worker-bees, drones, and a queen. There were capt worker-brood, drone-brood, and the beginning of a queen-cell. In the open cells were honey, eggs, larvæ in various stages of development, and pollen.

We also had a chart illustrating the development of bees, and some other things in relation thereto.

Mrs. Lane, the efficient teacher in the eighth grade of the McPherson school, had invited us to visit them and give the bee-talk, expecting to have the pupils take notes and write out afterward as much as they could remember of what we said. The best reports were then to be published in their little school paper. It made a splendid written exercise for the pupils, and the talk seemed greatly enjoyed by them, many asking a number of questions, which showed that they were much interested.

Live bees in a glass hive are always interesting even to people who are far beyond their school-days.

Preventing Swarming.—This item, copied without note or comment in the Australian Bee-Bulletin from the New Zealand Farmer, makes one wonder whether bees are so different on opposite sides of the globe, and whether bee-keepers are so much more skillful on that side:

"There is only one way of absolutely preventing swarming, and that is to take out every frame in the lower story at least once in every seven days, and destroy every queen-cell that the bees may be building. The job, to many, may seem a tedious one, but it is really very little trouble. An expert bee-keeper ought to be able to take out each of the ten frames and destroy every cell in about five minutes."

Destroying all queen-cells once a week will hardly prevent swarming if bees sometimes swarm with no queen-cells present; and the man that can handle each comb and miss no queen-cells when averaging only 30 seconds to a comb must be expert indeed. But sometimes those who write for agricultural papers about bees are more theoretical than practical.

Bee-Keeping in Chili.—Gleanings recently contained the following paragraph referring to an article which appeared lately in the American Bee-Keeper:

An interesting letter from Chili, by the editor of the Chilean Bee Journal, is given, together with a picture of the writer, Mr. Lafitte himself, and two Chilean apiaries. His journal comes here, and I have noticed with much pleasure the excellent and progressive qualities of it in every respect. He says the general aspect and climate of Chili are especially adapted to bee-keeping. Some of the farms cover 40,000 and some 80,000 acres, and some are 30 or 40 times as large as that. There is an enormous consumption of wax there for tapers in the Roman churches. One of the largest apiaries consists of 700 frame hives, 400 of which are of the Dadant-Blatt system, and about 300 of the Langstroth-Simplicity style. These 700 hives are divided into five apiaries about two miles apart. So far as harvests are concerned, 110 pounds per hive is the most that has been extracted. This was an apiary of 100 Dadant-Quinby hives. Deep frames are inconvenient in a climate like that of Chili.

Getting Queens from Italy by Mail is reported a success in Gleanings. The A. I. Root Co. send to the Italy breeders queen-cages prepared with Good candy and sealed honey, all ready to put in the bees, and out of a dozen queens sent ten came thru alive, but one of the ten was weak.

Cuban Bee-Keeping is Expensive, according to Gleanings, as the hot climate makes sheds almost imperative, and they cost a good deal of money.

Getting Bees Started in Sections.—Editor Hutchinson speaks approvingly of the plan of first putting on extracting-supers, and Editor Root advises that the experiment be tried of putting on a shallow extracting-super, and then when the bees are fully at work taking away the extracting-super and putting on a super of sections.



Mr. B. WALKER, of Osceola Co., Mich., has been in Tennessee for several weeks buying carloads of bees—475 colonies in all. He is sending them into Michigan, where he runs some ten apiaries every year.

Dr. A. B. MASON, of Lucas Co., Ohio, Secretary of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, writing us May 25, reported thus concerning the weather and his bees:

"This is the first real, nice day for bees since the nice weather we had in April, but there are no blossoms for them to work on. I have full supers on several hives, and half supers on most of the others—not for storing honey, for there is none coming in, but to give room for the bees; but to-day I notice that nearly all the honey has been carried from the brood-nest into the supers, and the brood-combs are full of brood."

THE HUMANE ALLIANCE, New York (50 cents a year), is a popular and interesting magazine devoted to animals and pets and humane education. The May number is remarkable for its fine illustrations and the great amount and variety of interesting matter in relation to animals. It also says that there is one subject on which every dictionary, encyclopedia, natural history and zoology is in error; that is, where the subject is treated fully. It is strange that this error is in the description of one of our native American animals, the armadillo, of which little seems to be known, tho this animal is likely to become a valuable pet.

Mr. W. A. PRYAL, of Alameda Co., Calif., writing us May 15, had this to say:

"Mr. Pender, of Australia, arrived in San Francisco Saturday morning from his eastern trip; he stopt at Los Angeles and saw Mr. Martin. He reports the country very dry in the southern portion of the State. He called on me Saturday evening. I asked him to take dinner with me Sunday, and he did so. I drove him about Berkeley, and showed him over the grounds of the State University, and also thru the grounds of the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, which is also at Berkeley. He'll replenish his cages with young bees at my place to-morrow, and the next day he takes the steamer for Australia."

Mr. R. McKNIGHT, for years a prominent bee-keeper of Ontario, Canada, has a most beautiful home, as is shown by the two nice pictures in the May Bee-Keepers' Review. He says this in reference to it:

"The grounds embrace about 4¾ acres—and they are admitted, I believe, to be the finest site in town. They cost me \$10,000. When Mr. Hooker, of London, was staying with me during the Chicago Fair, we were one evening sitting on the rustic seat in the distance, when he declared he had witnessed no finer prospect in all his travels in Europe. Mr. Cowan was also much taken with the situation. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan stopt with me for ten days during their first visit in 1887. My apiary was located in the orchard, which lies behind the house, and inside the row of evergreens shown here. I have occupied this place for 23 years, and laid out the grounds, planted all the trees, shrubs, hedges, etc., which are now, like myself, getting old. I fear that my bee-keeping correspondence is about over. I have no bees at home now; not being able to attend to them. I still have an apiary about 15 miles from here; but I do little in it personally."

Hildreth & Segelken, JOBBER AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.....

HONEY, Beeswax, Maple Sugar and Syrup.

120-122 W. Broadway,
NEW YORK.

We desire to inform our friends and patrons that our firm has been re-organized and additional capital added. The business will be conducted under the firm name and style of

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN,

at the old stand, where we have had the pleasure of serving our friends for the past 11 years. Management and supervision will be the same and our business methods—those of square and honest dealings—will be practiced as heretofore.

We believe we have won the esteem and confidence of our shippers thruout the country, and that our dealings, as a rule, have been of the most pleasant nature.

Our additional capital will put us in position to increase our already large business still farther, if possible, and at the same time enable us to treat our shippers even more liberally than heretofore, in making advances, etc.

Records will show that we handle by far the bulk of all the honey sent to our market. We make honey the principal part of our business, are personally acquainted and have trade connections all over the country, which enable us to handle any amount of honey to better advantage than any other house.

Old shippers know us and will bear us out in what we have said. Those bee-keepers who do not know us and have had no dealings with us, we would cordially invite to correspond with us and make our acquaintance. We not only handle on commission but buy largely as well, from small lots to carloads, for spot cash.

We wish to call the attention of the Southern bee-keepers to the fact, that our market never was in better condition than this season. Old stock is disposed of and the market is bare, with a good demand. New crop will find ready sale and at higher prices than have ruled for years past. We would advise them to send their honey, while there is a good demand at good prices, as later on conditions of the market may change.

We also handle MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP very extensively, and would be pleased to hear from those having any of these goods to offer.

In conclusion, we wish to extend our thanks to all of our shippers for their past favors, and trust to receive their kind consideration in the future.

21A4t Please mention the American Bee Journal.



Queen-Clipping Device Free....

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year

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(SEMI-MONTHLY).

The representative modern Farm Paper of the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley. Page departments to every branch of Farming and Stock-Raising. Plain and Practical—Seasonable and Sensible. Send 25 cents, silver or two-cent stamps, and a list of your neighbors (for free samples), and we will enter your name for 1 year. (If you have not received your money's worth at end of year, we will, upon request, continue the paper to you free of cost another year).

W. M. BARNUM, Publisher,

Wainwright Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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Italian Bees and Queens

... FOR SALE ...

Queens, \$1.00 each. Bees by the pound, \$1.00. Nuclei, two-frame, with Queen, \$2.00; one-frame, \$1.50; each additional frame, 50 cents. These are sent in light shipping-boxes, L. pattern frames.

MRS. A. A. SIMPSON,

19D4t SWARTS, Greene Co., PA.

PUPS FOR SALE

PURE ST. BERNARD PUPPIES CHEAP.
6 weeks old. **H. S. JONES,**
23A1t Mayfair Apiary, MAYFAIR, ILL.



In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Best Use for Empty Combs.

Query 91.—In case you had 150 or 200 nice, straight, empty worker-combs, had 50 or 60 colonies of bees, desired as little increase as possible, and was producing mostly comb honey, what, in your judgment, would be the best and most profitable way to use those combs?—HOOSIER.

W. G. Larrabee—I should use them for increase.

Mrs. L. Harrison—Use them for extracted honey.

E. France—I would put the combs with bees enough to work them.

Eugene Secor—Melt them into wax, and trade for foundation to use in sections.

Adrian Getaz—If the combs are white, cut them up and fit them in the sections.

Dr. A. B. Mason—I would use them in supers with the colonies I run for extracted honey.

P. H. Elwood—Make enough increase to cover the combs, and unite in the fall or spring.

E. Whitcomb—Sell them to some enterprising fellow who produces extracted honey.

Mrs. J. M. Null—I do not know of any use except in the way of increase, which I should desire.

G. M. Doolittle—By "pruning" out the 150 to 200 poor combs that may be found in

Extracted Honey Wanted

As soon as you have any good, well-ripened Extracted Honey for sale, send us a small sample, stating quantity, price expected delivered in Chicago, and how put up. Prefer it in 60-pound tin cans. Expect to be able to place carload lots as well as smaller shipments of Extracted Honey. But don't ship us any until we order. Address,

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California! If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—

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The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

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Golden Italian Queens

Warranted purely mated; all Queens by return mail; will run 1,200 nuclei; Queens reared by Doolittle's method; safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed; have 11 years' experience and know what good Queens are.

Prices—75c each; 6 for \$4. Selected, \$1; 6 for \$5. After July 1, 50c each; 6 for \$2.75. Selected, 75c; 6 for \$4.

My Queens are prolific and workers, industrious as well as beautiful to look at; hundreds of testimonials prove this. I just now have a nice lot of Queens which have just started to lay. Order at once and I will send you something fine.

SPECIAL LOW PRICE on Queens in quantities. Address,
H. G. QUIRIN, Parkertown, Erie Co. Ohio.
Money Order Office, BELLEVUE.

22A21t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Root's Column

PORTER BEE-ESCAPES

FOR THE HIVE
AND HONEY-HOUSE

HAVE NO EQUAL.

Save Time,
Save Hard Work,
Save Stings,
Save cappings to the honey.

No practical bee-keeper
can afford to
get along without them.

Last a Lifetime.

Their great superiority over
everything else of the kind
has driven all competitors
from the field. x x x x x

For Sale Everywhere.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

THE A. I. ROOT CO.

MEDINA, OHIO.

your 50 or 60 colonies, and using the "nice, straight, empty worker-combs" in their places.

J. M. Hambaugh—Breed up your bees before the harvest. Populous colonies will produce the honey.

Dr. C. C. Miller—They could be used for increase, for extracting, or to give extra room before and after the harvest.

Rev. M. Mahin—I would substitute some of them for any crooked or defective combs in the 50 or 60 colonies. The rest I would melt into wax.

Chas. Dadant & Son—Use a part of them to exchange for whatever drone-comb might be in your colonies, and hive swarms on the balance.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—I would use them to the best possible advantage in the "little increase," and to replace bad comb in the other colonies.

R. C. Aikin—For extracting. If no increase, what else can you do with them? If you can use it that way, have them filled for use in feeding.

Jas. A. Stone—I should make up my mind to go into extracted honey, and use them above queen-excluders; or else I would make them into beeswax.

J. E. Pond—Sell them for the best offer you can get. I assume, however, that your colonies are all amply provided with combs, and that these are extra and not needed.

Emerson T. Abbott—Let the bees swarm, and hive the swarms on the old stand on the combs, and give the swarm plenty of surplus room at once. Move the old hive away.

O. O. Poppleton—Unless there are strong reasons why you should not increase your production of extracted honey, you might do that. Such combs would be of much value used that way.

Prof. A. J. Cook—Melt up the poorest ones—those with drone-cells and not straight—which would not be required. But why not increase? If one is keeping bees why not utilize all the combs?

C. H. Dibbern—That would depend a good deal upon the season. If the prospect for surplus was good, I should do all that I could to keep back swarming, but should use up those combs to some extent for hiving swarms.

A. F. Brown—If I do not want increase I should use the combs over a few colonies and run them for extracted honey. It is presumed you have already replaced all drone combs in your colonies, and have these combs left over.

C. Davenport—First, if there were any ill-shapen or drone-combs in the hives occupied I would replace them with some of those straight worker-combs. Here, in an ordinary season, what increase could hardly be avoided from that number of colonies would use up the rest, or all of them.

G. W. Demaree—I should use them to catch the fall flow of honey, because at that time of year, in my locality (Kentucky), bees do not succeed at comb-building. But if I lived in a locality where there was no fall bee-pasture, I would render into wax the inferior combs, keeping the best for any emergency.

D. W. Heise—If little increase is desired, and mostly comb honey is to be produced, and if the 50 or 60 colonies are already supplied with as good combs as the empty ones are, I would sell my surplus combs. Failing to secure a price equivalent to the value of the wax that said combs contain, I would melt them up, and use or sell the wax.

Mrs. A. J. Barber—I should hive my swarms upon them, putting four to six into the new hive at the sides; fill up the middle with new frames with one inch starters. Put the hive that cast the swarm to one side, and when others swarm pile them on it five or six high. This will make a fine colony before winter, and does not increase much.

R. L. Taylor—I should use them first for the extracted honey so far as needed, then

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (melilot).....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	70c	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	80c	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	60c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Crimson Clover.....	55c	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

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HATCH CHICKENS
BY STEAM—with the
simple, perfect, self-regulating
EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
Thousands in successful operation.
Lowest priced first-class hatchery made.
GEO. H. STAHL,
114 to 120 N. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

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ALBINO QUEENS If you want the most prolific Queens—If you want the gentlest Bees—If you want the best honey-gatherers you ever saw—try my Albino. Untested Queens in April, \$1.00; Tested, \$1.50. 9A26t J. D. GIVENS, LISBON, TEX.
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17A17t FREMONT, Newaygo Co., MICH.

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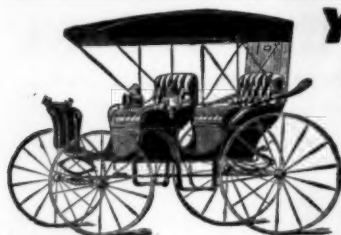
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And other Supplies, and get my prices. You will get the best goods and save money. Illustrated Catalog Free. BEESWAX WANTED.

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We also manufacture Tanks of either wood or galvanized steel, all sizes, any form, for all purposes. Price list free. Address, E. KRETCHMER, RED OAK, IOWA.

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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publisht, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

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2-frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$2.25.

Untested Italian Queens, 65 cents each. Ready May 1, 1899. Have orders bookt now, and get bees when wanted.

F. J. GUNZEL, Obeas, Graighead Co., Ark. 15Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

BY RETURN MAIL GOLDEN BEAUTY ITALIAN QUEENS
—reared from IMPORTED MOTHERS. Untested, 50 cents; Tested, \$1.00.

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IT TOOK 25 YEARS to find out that typewriters have been built up-side-down. The OLIVER is built right-side up, where the WORK IS IN SIGHT. THE OLIVER IS POPULAR because it is an up-to-date typewriter, not in the Trust, and because it SHOWS EVERY WORD AS YOU WRITE IT.



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Oliver Typewriter Company, N. E. Cor. Washington and Dearborn Sts. CHICAGO, ILL. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Listen! Take my Advice AND BUY YOUR Bee-Supplies of August Weiss!

FINE FOUNDATION AND TONS OF IT. WORKING
Wax into Foundation for Cash or Trade a Specialty. I defy competition in Foundation. Millions of Sections—Polisht on both Sides.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED on a full line of Supplies. Send for a Catalog and be your own judge. Wax Wanted at 27 cents cash, or 28 cents in trade, delivered to me.

1Dtf

AUGUST WEISS, Hortonville, Wis.

use some for honey to furnish stores of such colonies as needed them, and for feeding next spring, and the rest for swarms, giving each swarm but two or three in the center of the brood-chamber, or if more had to be given to use them all, restrict the brood-chamber to the size of five Langstroth frames.

E. S. Lovey—If I were in your position, with a desire as you express it, I would divide the bees just enough to take the swarming-fever out of them, then I would take about 10 colonies and run them three stories high for extracted honey, using those combs for all they would be worth. Then I would run the remainder for comb honey. Of course, a good honey-flow would be the main condition to success.

S. T. Pettit—I would put the first swarms upon them until about two-thirds of them were used in that way, then in 10 days after hiving remove about one-third of the combs. Take those containing the youngest brood, and then fill up with empty combs. Those combs of brood can be used in different ways. Or I would hive swarms upon them in contracted brood-chamber, and in ten days remove the dummies spread the brood, and insert empty combs. Every swarm thus treated will render good service.



Bees Doing All Right.

My bees are doing all right at present, but they had a hard winter. I lost 5 colonies out of 32. They are booming now. I had my first swarm to-day (May 22). Nearly all the bees are dead in this part of the country. There is a good outlook for a honey-flow here this season. It has been cold for a few days, but it is warming up now.

Greene Co., Pa.

H. MESSER.

A Destructive Hailstorm.

We have just had one of the most furious hailstorms in this locality ever known. The hails were not of such unusual size, but they came with such force and so many as to make it quite destructive. Bark was knocked off of young trees, and the marks of hail are plainly visible on the bee-hives. Some of the farmers are plowing up their wheat to add a "buck" thereto, so bees will fare all right in the fall.

H. G. QUIRIN.

Erie Co., Ohio, May 31.

Hard on the Farmer or Producer.

EDITOR YORK:—I desire to thank you many times for publishing the article by G. M. Doolittle, entitled, "Prices of Honey not Made by Law (?)." I have often wondered if it could be possible that no one of the many able writers and thinkers of the Bee Journal knew the real cause of the decline of prices, not only in honey but in everything else. I could hardly believe it, when I saw that Dr. Miller when asked the cause of declining prices of honey, wiggled out of it by practically saying, "I don't know."

I do not wish to set myself up as a teacher, or anything of the kind, but it is so simple to my mind that I think surely our great bee-keepers could easily give us the reason. A system that will allow the producer only a small portion of the value of his product cannot thrive and exist any great length of time—it will surely work or bring forth its own downfall, for if the producer gets only a small portion of the value of his product, he cannot then buy what he really needs, and there being taxes, rents and interests (besides the profits that the other fellows get) to pay, he does without a great many things that are necessary to make life pleasant. A system that produces million-

Van Deusen Thin Foundation.

We have several 25-pound boxes of Van Deusen Thin Flat-Bottom Comb Foundation for sale at \$12.50 per box. This Foundation is preferred by many. We have only a few boxes of it at our Chicago Branch, so an order for same should be sent promptly. Address,

THE A. I. ROOT CO.,

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page CATALOG for 1899.
J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

ADEL BEES

Are not Italians; they are GOLDEN CARNIOLANS—and practically a non-swarming, non-stinging strain of bees; great honey-gatherers and sure to winter. Tested Queens, each, \$1.00; 6 Queens, \$5.50; 12 Queens, \$9.00. Everything guaranteed. Book giving 37 years' experience in queen-rearing mailed free.

HENRY ALLEY,

21A3t WENHAM, ESSEX CO., MASS.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,

Sole Manufacturer,

Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Queens

Untested Italian, \$1.00 each; after July 1, 70 cents each; 3 for \$2.00. Tested, \$1.25 each. Catalog free. Address

Theodore Bender, Canton, Ohio.

8Atf

Please mention the Bee Journal.

aires and paupers is surely not a just one. A system that causes the toilers and laborers to go hungry, and causes those who do no real labor at all to get immensely rich, is by no means in accord with the teaching of Christ. A system that will cause little, innocent children (who have never wronged any one) to go without food, clothing and shelter, when others not a whit better have all the luxuries that human mind can devise and make, is certainly very unjust, and will not forever be tolerated by a just God and a civilized people.

It almost makes my heart bleed when I see little children go barefooted, and with an almost empty stomach, whose parents have toiled by night and by day and are unable to provide for their dear ones. To me it is hard to see how a Christian people can stand idly by and let such a condition of affairs go on unhindered. If we all got what we justly earn, the editor would not have to wait for months and months for the money due him for his paper, but when it is toil, toil, toil, by day and by night, and not get enough to have a decent place to live, and good food and plenty of it to eat, and good clothes to wear, it is hard to find enough spare cash to pay for a paper, altho we desire very much so to do. Always hoping for better times, but finding that the rent or interest and taxes increase but wages go down, and the price of what we produce seems to get less and less, and the times get harder. F. H. JOHANNING.

San Bernardino Co., Calif., May 7.

Did Well on Fruit-Bloom.

I have 6 colonies of bees in good shape. They did well on fruit-bloom, and have built up strong for white clover, this being our main stand-by for honey. It has been cool the last week, with a good show for frost. We had a hailstorm the 17th; there was hail bounced off my bee-hives as large as hen's eggs, leaving their marks on the roof, and calling the bees out to see what was the matter.

The winter loss was heavy here, and in

Northern Queens.

IF YOU want the best honey-gatherers, the longest-lived and hardiest Queens, try a few of my Northern-bred Italians—"daughters of imported Queens." Tested Queens, \$1.50; untested, \$1.00; 2-frame Nuclei with tested Queen, \$3.00 each; the same with untested Queen, \$2.25. Ready to fill orders by June 1. Correspondence solicited.

MATE WILLIAMS,

20A4t NIMROD, Wadena Co., MINN.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



LOOK AT HIS TEETH.

Don't take the Auctioneer's word, but look in the horse's mouth. Page Fence is fifteen this spring, has "good wind" and not a pimple. It's "standard."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

40 PAGE CATALOG BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES,

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This is the Verdict of Thousands of Customers and the Acknowledgment of Competitors.

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SMITH'S CASH STORE, San Francisco, Calif.

Superior Stock.

Every bee-keeper who has had experience with several strains of bees knows that some are far superior to others—that there is scrub stock among bees, just as there are scrub horses, cattle, sheep and poultry. Let me give my own experience:

Years ago, while living at Rogersville, I made a specialty of rearing queens for sale. Before engaging in this work I bought Italian queens and Italianized, not only my own bees, but all within 3 miles of my apiary. In buying those queens I think that I patronized nearly every breeder in the United States; and even in those years of inexperience I was not long in noting the great difference in the different strains of bees. The queens from one particular breeder produced bees that delighted me greatly. They were just plain, dark, 3-banded Italians, but as workers I have never seen them equaled. They seemed possess of a steady, quiet determination that enabled them to lay up surplus ahead of the others. Easier bees to handle I have never seen. It sometimes seemed as tho they were too busy attending to their own business to bother with anything else. Their honey was capt with a snowy whiteness rivaling that of the blacks. In addition to these desirable traits must be added that of wintering well. If any bees came thru the winter it was the colonies of this strain. They came as near being ideal bees as any I have ever possessed.

All this was 20 years ago; and several times since then I have bought queens of this same breeder, and I have always found this strain of bees possess of those same good qualities—industry, gentleness, and hardiness. In addition to this they cap their honey as the blacks do theirs. I have frequently corresponded with this breeder, and with those who have bought queens of him, and I am thoroly convinced that he has a strain of bees that are far superior to the general run of stock. If I were starting an apiary, for the production of honey, I should unhesitatingly stock it with this strain of bees.

This breeder has always advertised in a modest, quiet, unassuming sort of way, nothing in proportion to what the quality of his stock would have warranted, and at last I have decided that I can help him, and benefit my readers, at a profit to myself, by advertising these bees in a manner befittingly energetic.

The price of these queens will be \$1.50 each. This may seem like a high price, but the man who pays it will make dollars where this breeder and myself make cents; and when you come to read the conditions under which they are sold, it will not seem so high. The queens sent out will all be young queens just beginning to lay, but, as there are no black bees in the vicinity, it is not likely that any will prove impurely mated. If any queen SHOULD prove to be impurely mated, another will be sent free of

charge. Safe arrival in first-class condition will be guaranteed. Instructions for introducing will be sent to each purchaser, and if these instructions are followed, and the queen is lost, another will be sent free of charge. This is not all: if, at any time within two years, a purchaser, for any reason WHATEVER, is not satisfied with his bargain, he can return the queen, and his money will be refunded, and 50 cents extra sent to pay him for his trouble. It will be seen that the purchaser runs NO RISK WHATEVER. If a queen does not arrive in good condition, another is sent. If he loses her in introducing, another is sent. If she should prove impurely mated, another is sent. If the queen proves a poor layer, or the stock does not come up to the expectations, or there is ANY reason why the bargain is not satisfactory, the queens can be returned and the money will be refunded, and the customer fairly well paid for his trouble. I could not make this last promise if I did not KNOW that the stock is REALLY SUPERIOR.

I said that the price would be \$1.50 each. There is only one condition under which a queen will be sold for a less price, and that is in connection with an advance subscription to the Bee-Keepers' Review. Any one sending \$1.00 for the Review for 1899 can have a queen for \$1.00; that is, I will send the Review for 1899 and one queen for \$2.00. Of course, this special offer is made for the sake of getting the Review into the hands of those who are unacquainted with its merits.

Orders for these queens will be filled strictly in rotation—first come, first served.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co.

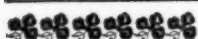
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Operates two Sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

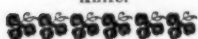
Bee-Keepers' Supplies,

They have also one of the **LARGEST FACTORIES** and the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of **Bee-Hives, Sections, &c.**, that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the **BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

Send for Circular and see the prices on a full line of Supplies.



Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping-Knife.



PRICES OF

Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers

AND HONEY-KNIVES.

Smoke Engine (largest smoker made)	4-in. stove.	Doz.	\$13.00; each, by mail, \$1.50
Doctor	3 1/2 in. stove.	Doz.	9.00; " 1.10
Conqueror	3-in. stove.	Doz.	6.50; " 1.00
Large	2 1/2 in. stove.	Doz.	5.50; " .90
Plain	2-in. stove.	Doz.	4.75; " .70
Little Wonder (weight 10 ounces)	2-in. stove.	Doz.	4.50; " .60
Honey-Knife		Doz.	6.00; " .80

Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements. Before buying a Smoker or Knife, look up its record and pedigree.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR A DOLLAR; ONE-HALF CENT FOR A MONTH.

Dear Sir:—Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engine too large.

January 27, 1897.

Truly, W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Michigan.

OUR MOTTO: WELL MANUFACTURED STOCK—QUICK SHIPMENTS.

Sections, Shipping-Cases and Bee-Keepers' Supplies

We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market. The **BASSWOOD** in this part of Wisconsin is acknowledged by all to be the best for making the **ONE-PIECE HONEY-SECTIONS**—selected, young and thrifty timber is used.

Write for Illustrated Catalog and Price-List FREE.

Marshfield Manufacturing Company,

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN.

many cases was the fault of the bee-keepers. In my estimation. I think if they would read good bee-literature instead of trusting to their own superstitious ideas often, and put to practice what they learn, they would profit by it. Success to the Bee Journal.

P. W. GREGOR.

Wayne Co., Ohio, May 22.

Good Prospects for Honey.

It has been very severe on plants and trees, but white clover has stood it all right, as the whole country seems covered with it, and also the clover of last season's seed is coming up thick. The prospects are good for a fine crop of honey. My bees have begun swarming—the first swarm issued May 8, which I think is pretty early, as bees came out of winter quarters rather weak, and a great many died this spring.

E. A. DONEY.

Scott Co., Iowa, May 25.

Honey-Dew—Bees in Fair Condition

EDITOR YORK:—Enclosed you will please find a clipping from the Farm Journal, in which a man offers \$5.00 for one pound of honey-dew from aphides. I think Prof. Cook ought to get after that fellow and collect the reward.

Bees are in fair condition. I put 149 colonies into the cellar Nov. 25, 1898, and took them out April 10, 1899. They dwindled down, and I have doubled up to 129 colonies. Prospects are for a good season.

La Crosse, Wis., May 8. C. F. LANG.

[The item on honey-dew, referred to by Mr. Lang, reads as follows:—Ed]

HONEY-DEW.

I make no great pretensions to knowledge, but having lived all my life in the woods of southern Indiana, I have had a chance to learn something of this much-talkt-of honey-dew, and I am free to take the ground that there is no such thing, and I will give any man five dollars on receipt of one pound of honey that can be proved to have been gathered from deposits of aphides.

Next summer, say the last of June or during July, when the weather is warm and moist, what is generally called splendid growing weather, take a trip out into the woods in the afternoon, climb up into an oak, hickory or ash tree and examine the leaves, and you will find small particles of a dried substance on the leaves. Be sure to have a glass with you, and you will find a small rupture on the top side of the leaf, showing that the substance dried on the leaf has exuded from it. Now touch your

tongue to this dry substance, and you will find it sweet as sugar, and on the ash, hickory, poplar, pear and maple you will find it of a pleasant flavor, but on the oak it will not be so pleasant. At that time you will find no bees working on the leaves, but early the next morning return to your investigation and you will find those same trees alive with bees, provided there was a fall of dew the night before, as this substance must be dissolved before the bees can handle it.

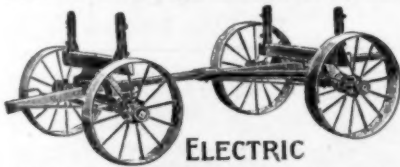
In localities here, where no oak or black-gum timber grows, we get no better honey than is gathered from the so-called honey-dew. The two kinds mentioned seem to make it very dark. D. M. R. Lovett, Ind.

Convention Notice.

Texas.—The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Milano, Tex., July 20 and 21, 1899. All are cordially invited to attend. H. H. HYDE, Asst. Sec. and Treas. Hutto, Texas.

Farm Wagon Economy.

The economy of this proposition is not all found in the very reasonable price of the wagon itself, but in the great amount of labor it will save, and its great durability. The Electric Wheel Co., who make this Electric Handy Wagon and the now famous Electric Wheels, have solved the problem of a successful and durable low-down wagon at a reasonable price.



ELECTRIC

This wagon is composed of the best material throughout—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel hounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. These Electric Wheels are made to fit any wagon, and make practically a new wagon out of the old one. They can be had in any height desired and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With an extra set of these wheels a farmer can interchange them with his regular wheels and have a high or low-down wagon at will. Write for Catalog of the full "Electric Line" to Electric Wheel Co., Box 16, Quincy, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.

Carloads of Bee-Hives.....

Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation

and EVERYTHING used in the bee-industry. We want the name and address of every bee-keeper in America. We supply dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment. Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

INTER-STATE MFG. CO., Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

300 Cases of Second-Hand 60-pound Cans

We have found another lot of 300 cases (two cans in a case) of second-hand 60-pound Cans—practically as good as new. We offer them at 45 cents per case in lots of five, f.o.b. Chicago; or in lots of 10 cases or over, 40 cents per case. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



Mr. Kipling Cured

By the inhalation of Oxygen, the specific care for all lung troubles. For special information regarding THE OXYGEN TREATMENT, Address, DR. PEIRO, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-SUPPLIES.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

Langstroth Hives and everything pertaining to same.

Muth Jars, Muth Honey Extractor—in fact everything used by bee-keepers. Send for our Catalog.

C. H. W. WEBER,

2146 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO, Successor to CHAS F. MUTH & SON and A. MUTH.

Honey and Beeswax Wanted.

15Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

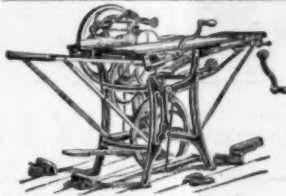
CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

I wish to announce to my friends and patrons that I have this day sold to C. H. W. WEBER, of Cincinnati, my Honey and Bee-Keepers' Supply business, known for the past 38 years as CHAS. F. MUTH & SON. Mr. Weber will continue to push the Langstroth hive and everything pertaining to same; besides, he has secured the agency for Mr. Root's goods, and will sell them at his prices. I beg the customers of the old house, to whom I wish to extend my thanks, to continue their patronage with Mr. Weber, by whom I am sure they will be accorded fair and honest treatment.

MRS. ANNIE MUTH (Widow.)

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1899.

15Atf
UNION COMBINATION SAW—FOR ripping, cross-cutting, mitering, rabbeting, grooving, boring, edgemothing, beading, etc. Full line FOOT AND HAND POWER MA-



CHINERY. Send for Catalog A.

Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., 46 Water St., Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Not anything of consequence doing; a little honey is being sold at prices that have been prevailing for some time. White comb is scarce, but there is a surplus of dark. Extracted unchanged. Stocks light. Beeswax, 27c. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Fancy, 7@7½c; choice, 6@6½c; fair, 5½@6c; common, 55@60c per gallon. Beeswax quiet at from 26@28 cents, according to quality.

Our market is in first-class condition, being bare of extracted honey, and demand good. New crop is beginning to arrive from the South. Comb honey is well cleaned up; some demand for white but demand for dark has ceased.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—White comb, 10@10½c; amber, 7½@9c. Extracted, white, 7½@7¾c; light amber, 6¾@7c. Beeswax, 26½@27c.

Prices for 1898 product remain nominally unchanged, with stocks light and in hands of jobbers. Values for this year's honey have not yet been established, but are almost certain to rule lower than the jobbing rates now current for old. This year's California crop is expected to aggregate 200 carloads, 75 percent of which will be from San Joaquin Valley and mainly alfalfa honey.

BOSTON, May 17.—Fancy white, 12½@13c; A No. 1, 11@12c; No. 1, 10c; light amber, 9c; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted Florida, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

The demand for both comb and extracted honey has settled down to the usual small proportions of summer, and prices quoted would be shaded some, too, as stocks are a little heavier than is liked at this season of the year.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

KANSAS CITY, May 15.—No. 1 white comb, 15c; fancy amber, 14c; No. 1 amber, 13½c; fancy dark, 13c; No. 1 dark, 12c. White extracted, 6c; amber, 5½c; dark, 4@4½c. Beeswax, 25c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

BUFFALO, May 5.—The season for honey is about closed. Some extra fancy white would sell at 11@12c; some very poor selling at 6@7c, and dull. No more business in honey before the opening of the ensuing season.

BATTERSON & Co.

OMAHA, June 2.—A few little lots of new honey from Texas have made their appearance on the market. The stock was put up by inexperienced people and only sold at moderate prices. Extracted of fairly good flavor brought 5½@6c. Comb honey put up in 60-gallon cans and filled with extracted sold at 6½c. This is a most undesirable way of packing comb honey. Trade does not care for it.

PEYCKE BROS.

DETROIT, April 10.—Fancy white, 12c; No. 1, 10@11c; dark and amber, 8@9c. Extracted in fair demand without change in price. Beeswax, 25@26½.

Decreasing demand and the attempt to crowd sales have forced down prices on comb honey.

M. H. HUNT.

WHEN YOU WANT ..QUEENS..

Send us your order. We will fill it by RETURN MAIL, with the best of Italians, large yellow Queens, healthy and prolific, workers gentle and the best of honey-gatherers. Tested Queens, \$1.00 each; Untested, 75c; \$8.00 per dozen. Send for our price-list, and see what others say.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.,

LOREAUVILLE (Iberia Parish) LOUISIANA 22Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Bee-Supplies.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free.

WALTER S. POUDER,

512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Order Early

There are indications that the demand for SUPPLIES will be very large this season, and everyone should order as early as possible. We have large facilities for manufacturing all kinds of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies,

And will serve our customers as quickly as possible.

Falcon Sections are the Finest Made.

1899 Catalog ready Feb. 1. Copy of the AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER (20 pages) free. Address

The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



We make the New
Champion Chaff-Hive

with fence and plain sections, and a full line of other

SUPPLIES.

A postal sent us with your name for a Catalog will meet with the greatest surprise. **R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.,**
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEES QUEENS
Smokers, Sections,
Comb Foundation
And all Apian Supplies
cheap. Send for
FREE Catalogue. **E. T. FLANAGAN,** Belleville, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

THE A. I. ROOT CO'S GOODS Wholesale.
Retail.

Including their discounts for goods wanted for use another season. It will pay you to send me list of goods wanted. Cash for Beeswax.
M. H. HUNT, BELL BRANCH, MICH.

Young Men and Women

It will pay you to fit yourselves for good positions by taking Shorthand by Mail. Send \$1.60 for Text Book or 3 cents for catalog

Eclectic Shorthand College,
318 Ashland Block, CHICAGO.

Headquarters of the Eclectic System.

39Aly Please mention the Bee Journal.

I ARISE



To say to the readers of the BEE JOURNAL that

DOOLITTLE ...

has concluded to sell **QUEENS** in their season during 1899, at the following prices:

1 Untested Queen .. \$1.00
6 Untested Queens.. 4.50
12 Untested Queens 8.00
1 Tested Queen 1.50
3 Tested Queens.... 3.50
1 select tested queen 2.00
3 " " Queens 4.00
Select Tested Queen, previous season's rearing, \$3; Extra Selected, for breeding, the very

best, \$5.00. About a pound of Bees in a 2-frame Nucleus, with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.

Circular free, giving full particulars regarding each class of Queens. Address,

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

11A26t Borodino, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

22nd Year Dadant's Foundation. 22nd Year

Why does it sell so well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.
Because in 22 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.



We guarantee satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS.**
PATENT WEED PROCESS SHEETING.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

The following dealers handle our Foundation exclusively:

G. B. Lewis Co..... Watertown, Wis.	J. Nebel & Son High Hill, Mo.
E. Kretschmer..... Red Oak, Iowa.	G. W. Fassett..... Middlebury, Vt.
J. M. Jenkins..... Wetumpka, Ala.	J. W. Bittenbender..... Knoxville, Iowa.
Portland Seed Co..... Portland, Oregon.	J. L. Gray St. Cloud, Minn.
E. T. Abbott..... St. Joseph, Mo.	Pierce Seed and Produce Co..... Pueblo, Colo.
L. C. Woodman..... Grand Rapids, Mich.	F. Foulger & Sons..... Ogden, Utah.
J. Nysewander..... Des Moines Iowa	R. H. Schmidt & Co..... Sheboygan, Wis.
Inter-State Mfg. Co..... Hudson, Wis.	Vickery Bros..... Evansville, Ind.
Reynolds Elevator Co..... Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	C. H. W. Weber..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
The L. A. Watkins Merchandise Co., Denver, Colo.	

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, Revised. The Classic in Bee-Culture—
Price, \$1.25, by mail.

Beeswax Wanted

at all times.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

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For Apian Supplies, address

LEAHY MFG. CO.,

Higginsville, Mo.
1730 S. 13th St. Omaha, Neb.
404 Broadway, E. St. Louis, Ill.

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Mr. Eastern Bee-Keeper,

Now is the time you want FOUNDATION AND SECTIONS in a rush. We usually fill orders within 24 hours of the time received. If you want your SUPPLIES shipped at once, send here.

SQUARE TIN CANS

For Extracted Honey, two 5-gallon cans in a case, 10 cases, \$6.00. Discount on a quantity.

Italian Queens and Bees in Season.

Our Catalog describes all, and we mail it free.

I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

24 cents Cash paid for Beeswax.

This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying 24 cents a pound—**CASH**—upon its receipt. Now, if you want the money PROMPTLY, send us your Beeswax. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.